

Dear Customer,

Thank you for choosing Simple Cello.

This manual will explain how to install and use our library.
Additional information is available on our website.

Enjoy,

Fluffy Audio Team

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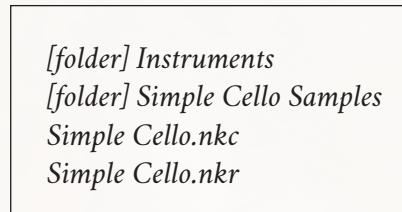
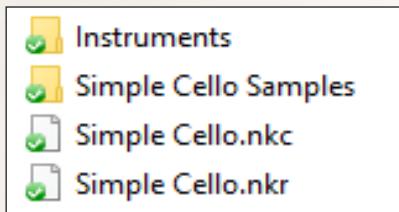
1 - INSTALLATION

You can find the link to download the zip file in the e-mail you received when ordering the product. Then select your destination folder.

The installation procedure requires 2.5 GB free on your main drive for the download and another 2.5 GB for the install directory folder.

FOLDERS

The main directory should then appear as follows.



In the "Instruments" folder there are the .nki patches.

The difference between the patches is that the "Simple Cello (Vibrato Speed).nki" includes the possibility to change the speed of the vibrato but it takes more memory when running, while the "Simple Cello.nki" doesn't give you the option to change the speed of the vibrato but it runs with low memory requirement.



2 - THE INTERFACE

This is the main page of the instrument.



KONTAKT INSTRUMENT SETTINGS

At the top of this screen there is the instrument name and the other Kontakt Instrument settings.



INSTRUMENT SETTINGS

Just below on the right there is a gear icon. Click on it to open the instrument settings.



Here you can change the CC mapping for Dynamic and Vibrato controls.

The engine accuracy option is set to "MED" by default. Set it to "LOW" if the library is demanding too much CPU power.

Lastly, you can choose to activate the CC11 to control Expression (which is essentially an additional CC control for volume).

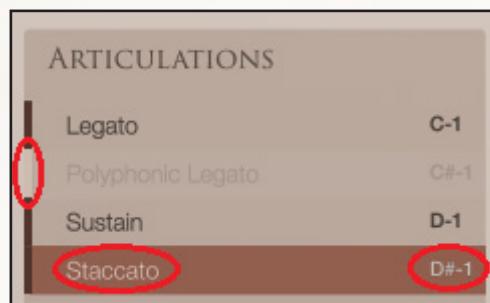


ARTICULATIONS PANEL

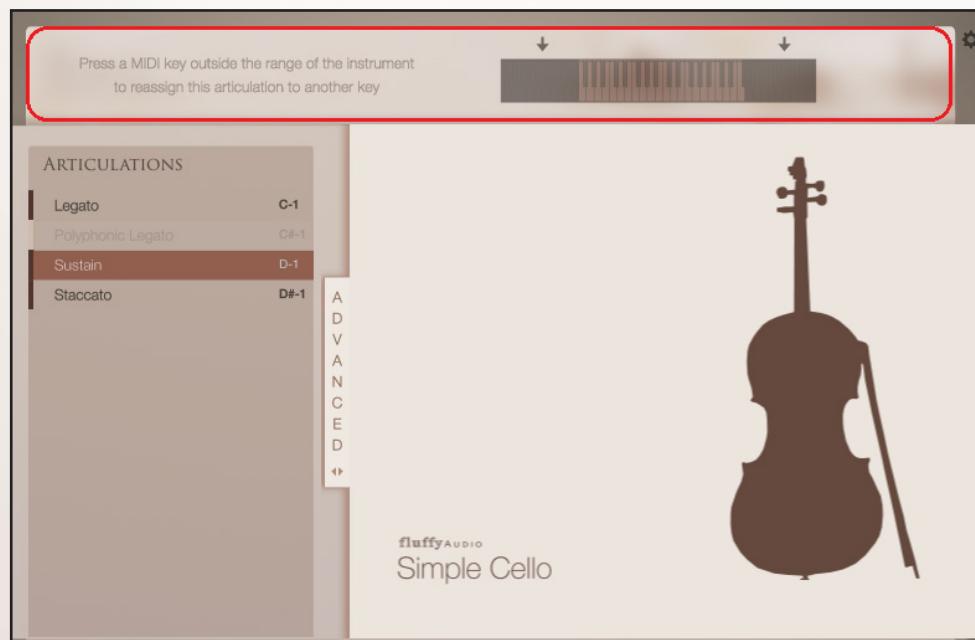


Select an articulation by clicking on it.

You can unload an articulation by clicking on the dark brown rectangle on its left.



You can set a keyswitch for an articulation by clicking the label containing the MIDI note. Then press a MIDI note outside the range of the instrument to set the new keyswitch.



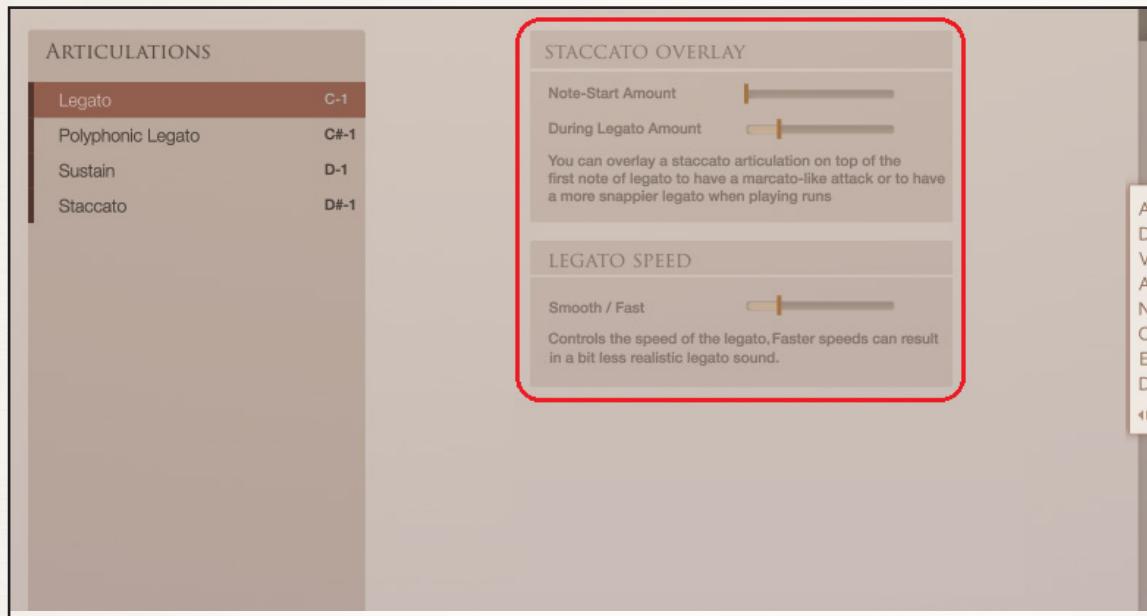
ADVANCED PANEL

Open the advanced panel by clicking on the "ADVANCED" label. Each articulation has its own set of controls:

- **Legato and Polyphonic Legato**

- » "STACCATO OVERLAY": You can overlay a staccato articulation on top of the first note of the legato to have a marcato-like attack or to have a snappier legato when playing runs;
- » "LEGATO SPEED": Controls the speed of the legato. Faster speeds can result in a slightly less authentic legato sound.

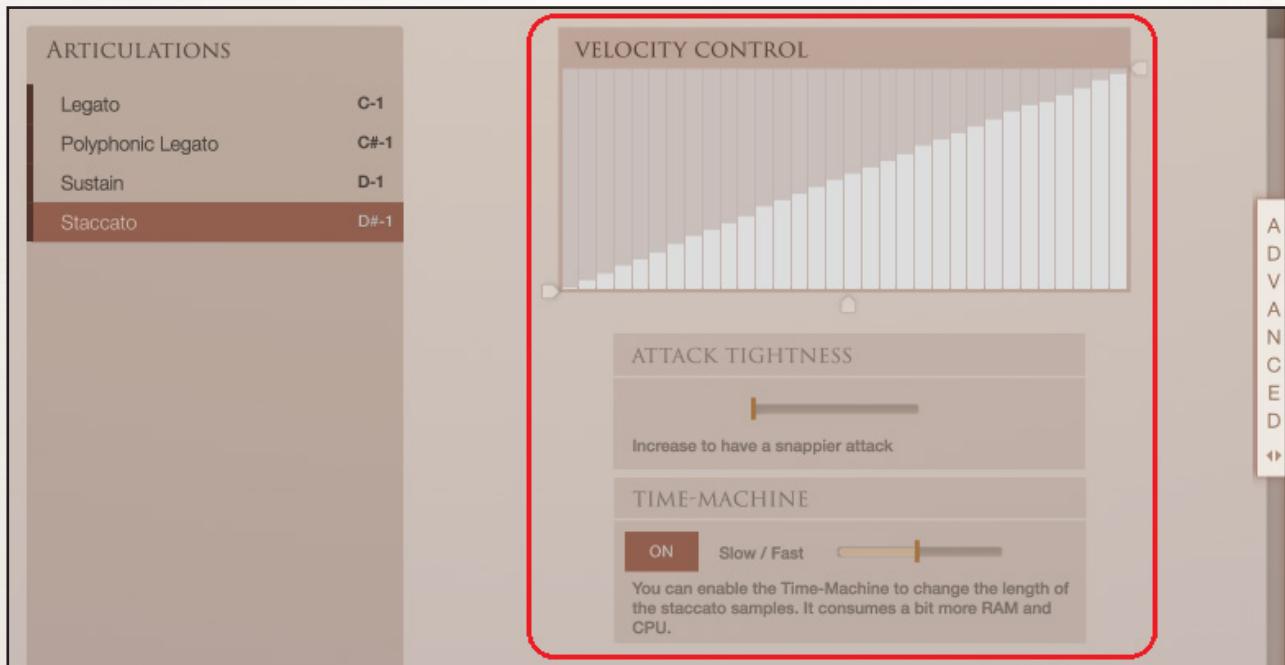
(immagine da aggiornare)



• Staccato

Contains the options "VELOCITY CONTROL", "TIME-MACHINE" and "ATTACK TIGHTNESS":

- » "VELOCITY CONTROL": here you can change the velocity curve, moving the three arrows as in the figure below;
- » "ATTACK TIGHTNESS": can be used to create a snappier attack;
- » "TIME-MACHINE": allows stretching of the samples to create longer or shorter bow strokes. Tip: if enabled, you may assign the "Slow/Fast" slider to any MIDI CC, by right clicking on it and moving a CC control.



ARTICULATIONS

Legato	C-1
Polyphonic Legato	C#-1
Sustain	D-1
Staccato	D#-1

VELOCITY CONTROL

Attack Tightness: Increase to have a snappier attack

Time-Machine: ON Slow / Fast

You can enable the Time-Machine to change the length of the staccato samples. It consumes a bit more RAM and CPU.

A D V A N C E D

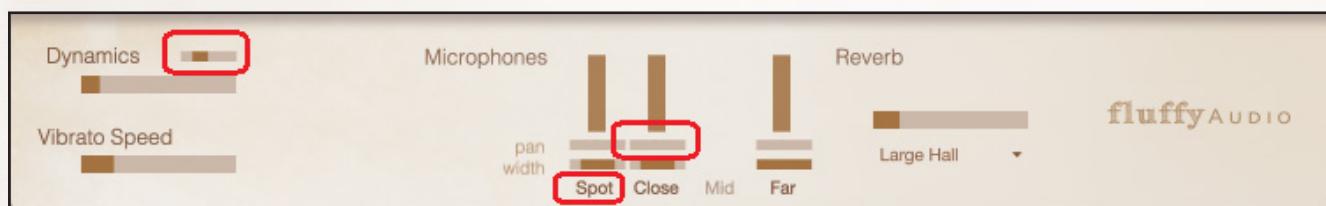
MICROPHONES, DYNAMICS, VIBRATO AND REVERB PANEL

To the right of and immediately above the Dynamics slider there is another slider (see below). This controls the dynamic curve. This control was introduced to ease the process of porting an existing piece written with another library to Venice Modern Strings. As every library has a different dynamic curve, this control can prove useful. It is also useful to be able to push or lower the dynamic intensity of a part without the need to alter the recorded MIDI data at all.

ATTENTION: if you choose the "Sustain" articulation the Dynamics slider works in a different way. There are two different dynamics range with different sustain sounds.

- » From 1 to 63 it's an Up-Bow, with a crescendo sound;
- » From 64 to 127 it's a Down-Bow, with a marcato-like sound.

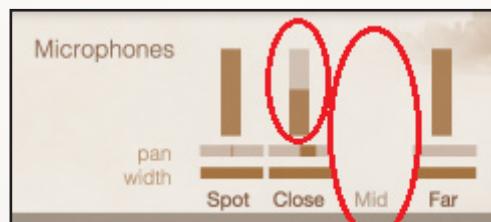
The Vibrato Speed slider gives you the possibility to change the speed of the vibrato, from slower to faster.



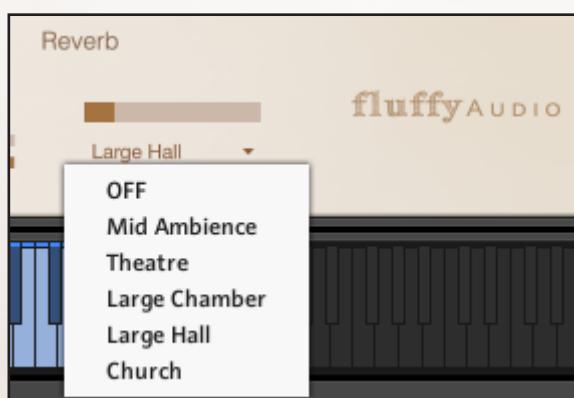
Click on a Microphone name to load/unload it.

Quick note about the microphone positions:

- » **Spot:** this mic position is differently placed for each of the sections of the orchestra. It has a very wide stereo image that you may reduce to "focus" the sound in the desired direction;
- » **Close:** this mic position is the most natural one, placed just in front of the conductor's seat. It has a good directionality that can be potentially enhanced slightly using the width and pan controls;
- » **Mid:** in conjunction with the Spot mics it can be used to give an intimate-sounding sense of space;
- » **Far:** combined with the Spot or, better, the Close mics, this is a great substitute for an artificial reverb, to create a warm and smooth sound.



Finally, you can enable/disable and control the amount of the Reverb.



3 - TIPS

A few tips for working with Simple Cello.

Legato Articulations

The legato is performed with the typical gesture of overlapping melodic voices in order to produce a pleasing transition between them. Usually, a slight anticipation is needed, since the transition requires time. This may be negligible, especially when the smooth/fast slider in the legato setting is fully to the right.

Rebowing

To perform a rebowing, simply release and quickly re-play the same note. Simple Cello features alternated up and down rebowings.

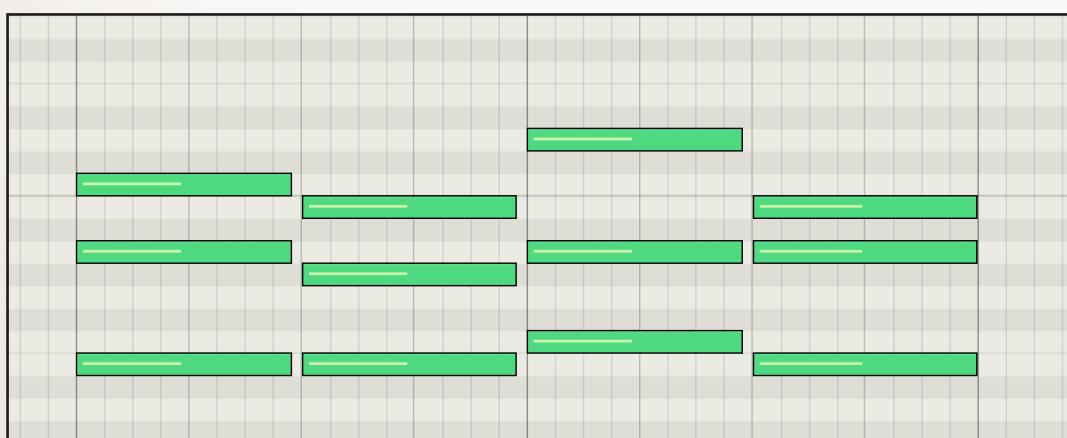
Sustain Pedal

The library supports the use of a sustain pedal. When the pedal is pressed a note will still play until released. If playing a Legato articulation, the previous note will transition to the new one. If the same note is played while the sustain pedal is pressed, this will trigger a rebowing.

Polyphonic Legato

The polyphonic legato in Simple Cello borrows from many concepts first introduced in Dominus Choir. The idea is to make performing overlapping-note legato with polyphonic material less challenging. To correctly play a polyphonic legato part, leave a small gap between the voices that you wish to connect. The new voices will naturally transition from the previously released voices.

In conjunction with the sustain pedal, the polyphonic legato is a great alternative to the sustain for smooth chordal writing. If you wish to have independent dynamic control on a specific group of voices, we suggest transferring certain parts to another track.



CREDITS

FluffyAudio is composed by Paolo Ingraito, Olmo Chittò, Simone Mor, Matteo Melchiori, Gabriela Llerena.

Cello performed by Marco Pennacchio.

A special thank you to our friend Ignacio Nuñez for his lovely music.

This library is dedicated to our beloved friend and collaborator Pietro Pasquini.

Sincerely,
Paolo, Olmo, Matteo, Simone and Gabriela.

fluffy
A U D I O

